## THE WHIG.

" GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1810.

MODERN BABYLON-(Old Eng-Isnd.)

" Either the nation must destroy public credit; or public credit will not destroy the nation." HUNE.

The ruin of England, has been so often predicted to be inevitable, from a continually-angmenting debt, that many treat the calculations of Price, the speculations of Hume, and the dogmaical assertions of Paine on this subject, as visionary and unfounded .- The eapacity and resources of Britain were; evidently, far greater than Hume imigined, or else she never could have ausained such a weight even for thirty yars, or run so deep in debt-but, with aiher aris and force, we presume she will be exceedingly puzz'ed to weather the storm much longer-provided, othernations be true to themselves. At pesent, we will not meddle farther with this intricate adbject; but lay befire our readers the following extracts furnished us by a friend, from a late treatise. It cannot but astonish all the weld, that a nation, boasting of superior wisdem and prosperity, (and liberty too,) should have swelled her debt in little more than a century to a thousand millions of punds steiling. In 1700, the debt of Ergland was 16 millions. The funding pla was commenced by the same pullament, which (in George I's time A. D. 715,) illegally changed itself from a triennal to a septennial body.

From Sir Philip Francis's reflections on the abundance of paper in circulation, and the scarcity of specie.

" Return of the importation of Waeat and Oats into London alone, from the 1st August 1802, to 31st Jan. 1810, from preign countries:

	grs. wheat.	gra. oita.
In August	3,0.0	13,100
Septembe	r 5 700	6 100
October	19 000	12,900
November	49,900	22,000
December	26,000	5 400
	102,610	59 500
1810, in Ján. -	145.000	36 700
	247,610	96,200

Value of 247,610 quarters

of wheat, at £.5 pr. qr. £1,238 .650 Do. of 96 200 quarters of

oats, at L.1 10 0,

141,300

£1,382,350

Which sum of 4.1,382.350, has been paid to the enemy of our country, chiefly in specie, yielding besides a revenue to Bonaparte, as follows:

Duty payable on exporta-

tion, 247,600 quar's. of wheat at 12

6.118 .566

Duty payable on exporta-

tion, 96,200 grs. of oats

57 .200 R 12 ₹205 766

[DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.]

1 National Funded

Debt of G. Britzin, € 784,552 .142 2. Unfunded ditto, 49,031.948

3. Notes issued by the Bank of England, 21,406 .930

4. Notes of private

030, 030, 13 Bankers.

5. India Bonds in circulation,

4,869 993

IRELAND. 6. Funded Debtin Ja-

nuary 1810, 7. Unfunded ditto,

8. Notes issued by the Irish Bank, on 1st

Feb. 1809,

9: Notes assued by private bankers,com.

puted on the princi-

Total

ple of Ricardo's calculation,

" In this account the only disputable article is the amount of notes issued by

private bankers, taken on a general com-

12,000 000

6.1,041,732 .193

putation, which it is impossible to ascer- | to have had in view the concerns of the | by a number of democratic and federal | him? Let him look to the city of West-

" This stupendous edifice of credit, is at once an object of terror and astonishment. At a distance sufficient for safety the most formidable phenomenon may be viewed with dmiration or indifference; but, not so when the danger approximates, or the sense of it is real .--A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timid imagination, cannot be wholly against rea-

"This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light enough to be blown away or to fall to pieces at any moment but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in their fall "

Died on the 6th of March last, at the advanced age of 121 years, barah Malcomson, at Closkilt, parish of Drumgoo-lin, near Rathfryland—in Ireland. She retained her memory and judgment to the last. She was the life in different leases taken out about the year 1691, at 1s. 6d. per zere.

Speculation \_\_\_\_nback!

A London paper of April says, that letters had been received from Buenos Ayres of 23d December, and from Rio Joneiro of 27th Jonuary. Those from the latter place state, that the market fer English goods had sunk to nothing. A trunk of shoes, the invoice price of which was 1261 besides duties and charges, produced only 161, and that at 12 months credit.

The President of the United States left Washington on Monday last, on a visit to Mentpelier.

The corvette John Adams arrived at the Nivy Yard, Washington city, a few. days ago.

We perceive a variety of conjectures respecting the order in council of the 2d of May, celled by some the Whaling Order. Doubtless it is in relation to the United States, a prospective thing, held by Britain over the helds of these her once refractory but now submissive colo nies Should we per chance conclude an arrangement with France, and our president should raise up the ghost of that shadow, the Non-Intercourse Act, then are we to be scou ged. At present, the Braish Lictors only carry the fasces full in our view before those ' lords of trade,' the junta of the Queen's l'alace.

Our government might imbibe a very salutary lesson from the universal burst of approbation on the 4 n of July, for general Armstrong's spirited behaviour; and the general abhorrence exp essed for Pinkney's meanness, and for the submission congress. The Many of the toasters did not know that the Submission bill had be in d afied by an executive officer, and submitted to the president, before it was read in the House!

The British brig Avon, which lately came into the Delaware to locust and to add another stain to our jurisdictional rights, has not returned to Newcastie .-It is the REMORA who had emptied the Avon of her gold to be applied to certain purposes in this country.

## SELECT TOASTS.

Al Bunkershill.

American agriculture, manufactures & mechadic arts-a conartnership between the farmer and artisan, to countervail the conspiracy of France and England to

bankrupt our commerce.

By John Adams csq—Hercules: His strength was not given him to be consumed at the distall—May be prosecute all his labours with the same glory as his two first, taming the Lion and Hydra.

By Benjamin Austin Esq. General Armstrong-May every American minister in Europe speak a lan-guage as honourable to their country as this inflexable patriot.

At the shoe-making town of Lynn.
This Day's WORK - May it be well hammered and stitched, and never rip while the sole endures.

The Manufacturers of Lynn-May they continue to flourish till the thread of time comes to an end.

One of the effects to be expected from the new order of the British cooncil may not be perceived at the first glance. A dispute has taken place between the Chinese and the British government; the subjects of the latter refuse, when in one of port of the former to conform to the laws of the country-All commerce with the British nation is forbid -and the strong probability is, that all the Chinese ports will be considered under a state of blockade by this new order in council; our vessels coming from thence though ignorant of any such order, will be liable to capture and be condemned.

To this, like all the former, we shall no doubt humbly submit. (Autora.

Mr. Jackson's late visit to this city as reported in the British gazette, supposed

British ship of war Avon, which like Mr Jackson himself, has lately trampled on our laws, not merely with impunity but with privilege.

The accounts from Asia assure us that the English had not settled their affairs BAXTER, Esq presiding with the Chinese, and it remained very 1. The day we celebra uncertain what measures would be adopted to terminate the dispute. In India the contention with the company troops seems to be lessened From Bombay we are to receive Major Moore's Hindu Pan theon, as researches into the antiquities of Asia continue with success. Lord Va lentia, who has for a long time promised his travels which will be of great value in regard to the coast of the Red Sea, has published in a superb manner, his discoveries. They are not friendly to the confidence any may put in Mr. Bluce, but will assist the navigation of a Sea which had not been faithfully explored. He exhibits the state of such parts of India as he visited, and has given freely his opinion about the character of the misions in that country. Says his Lordship "The Hindoos have adopted various improvements, yet none of these acquirements have interfered with religious prejudices. The instant these are touched, they fly off from an approximation to their masters, and an end is put to further advancement Nothing therefore is more to be avoided an alarming their jealousy on this head, and exciting the suspicion that Government means, in any manner, to interfere in the business of proselyting The Brahmins are a very powerful body; they are both an here-ditary nobility and a reigning hierarchy, looked up to with the highest veneration by the inferior casts, and possessed of the most distinguishing privileges. They will consequently oppose with their whole influence any attempt to subvert that system, upon which all their superiority depends. They have already taken alarm at the proceedings of the missionaties in Bengal and other parts; and if driven to extremities, will doubtless excite a formidable insurrection to our government, among the natives." Lord Valentia not only apprehend, the sure consequences of the attempt, but has his doubts of any advantages to the B:i tish Government, should the plan have all the success contemplated by the Missionaries.

(Solem Register.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

The following toasts were drank at a spring, adjacent to Belle-Air, in Harford county, in celebration of the 4th of July, 1810,-John Montgoment, Esq president, and Col. Henry Dorsey, vice pres-

American Independence, bravely atchieved by our fathers,-their sons not to be ordered or decreed into foreign shackies, by any nation.
2. The memory of Washington, and

the heroes who won our independence The present crisis, unparallelled

in history,—to meet it with firmness and vigor, national safety; to shrink, national degradation and calamity. Jeffersonian embargo, and honora

ble security,—preferable to senatorial free trade and depredation. 5. The executive of the U. States,the rock on which Jacksonian insolence

6. General Armstrong, the American minister et Paris,-his d'gnified, manly and firm conduct, morits the up-probatory "well done" of his fellow cit-

izens. Wellesley sagacity,-which discovered England to be the first aggres sor, in contradiction to American federal

8. Timothy Pickering, the British advocate,-lis further British services in American congress dispensed with, by regenerated Massachusetts.

Diplomatic negociations,-they are drained to the dregs, our wrongs still unredressed, and plunders and outrage continued; reprisals the most effectual antidote.

10. The congress of the U States, a thorough lopping off by the people, of all tainted and submission members, that the body politic may be rescued from

mortification. 11. Agilculture and manufactures,the sheet anchors of solid American in-

dependence. 12. Commerce,-mercantile cupidi ty and perfidy must now be convinced, that embargo was more protective than

the fangs of the belligerents
15. The nalitia of the U. States,— Our country invincible, when every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier a citi zen

14. Our army and navy,-a speedy emp oyment to them

15. A safe and immediate arrival at home of our ministers at Paris and St. James, -and no successors as long as rights of nations continue to be expunged from the European political code.

16. Little Delaware and steady habited Connecticut, the only tederal states in the union,—a speedy regeneration to the former, and a happy riddance from political priestcraft to the latter.

17. The American fair,-fair examples of industry, virtue and benevolence. The president having retired, the following volunteer was given.

The honorable John Montgomery, our much respected president and worthy representative in the supreme council of the nation,—the worthy supporter of de-mocratic principles: whilst he supports these, republicans will support him.

ELKTON, July 4, 1810.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at French Town

citizens of Elkton and its vicinity. Af-ter partaking of an elegant dinner, pre-pared at the hotel of Mrs. Pennington, the following sentiments were expressed and received with great approbation. Doctor John GROOME and WILLIAM

1. The day we celebrate,—it has given political birth to a nation willing and and able to defend the rights of freemen.

2. The people of the United States, the legititimate source of power,-may they never be misrepresented.

3. The constitution of the United States, the palladium of our liberty,may it be eternally sacred. 4 J mes Madison, president of the United States; wise and patriotic—may

he be honored, venerated and love !. 5 The memory of the illustrious general George Washington,—may his spirit watch with guardi in care over the

liberties and independence of America. 6. The patriots of the revolution,may their services be ever engraven on our hearts, and their spirit exist in the nation,-we pledge ourselves to support

and defend their principles. 7 The memory of the congress of 1776, which dared to oppose the villainous designs of a tyrant, and proclaimed America ree,-may their successors of the presesent day emulate their virtue, valor and patriotism -- let us have peace with honor-war or glorious destruction in preference to insult co degradation.

8. The seamen of the United States impressed in the British tyrant's service -the sea is the highway of nations-the government must protect its citizensit must relieve our brothers from cruel

slavery, or \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The militia of the U. Sates,alive to feel and willing to resent every insult offered their country.

10 Agriculture; on it the wealth of nations is founded,—success to the plough, and disgrace and poverty to the man who is too lazy or askamed to follow it

11 Domestic manufactures; must be patronized by the wisdom of our le gislature-may European fashions soon cease to be imposed upon us-

12 The freedom of the press; at this, tyrants treinble-Heaven grant it may eradicate tyranny from the world.

13. Comme:ce—the honor of the flag of the United States must be supported and defended at the expence of the wealth and blood of the nation. 14. General John Armstrong, our

minister plenipotentiary to the French government; a patriot of 1776, the nation applauls his conduct—he dares to speak the language of freemen to the king of tyrants.

The army and navy of the United States-their glory will increase with their strength. 16 His excellency Edwd. L. Lloyd,

Esq governor of Maryland. -may the Our flicks of sheeppatriotism of our farmers, the laudable desire to increase and encourage domes-'ic manufactures, rescue them from the

butcher's knife. 18 The American ladies-virtuous

and happy VOLUNTEERS. By Doctor Groome -Our fellow citizen Thomas Jefferson, Esq -the author of the declaration of American indepen-

By C. Chambers, Esq.-The plough, the loom and the navy.

By doctor George E. Mitchell.—A-

merican manufactures, -an infant whose manhood will bring destruction to foreign influence.

By William Baxter, Esq -Our country; let us not be dismoyed by its dange's.—our fathers triumphantly braved far greater, and we will not become the degenerate sons of heroic sires.

From London patiers received at the office of the 11 hig.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMUNS, MAY 21.

Debate on Mr. Brand's motion for a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr WHITBREAD in conclusion.
If gentlemen would wait, they should learn his opinion, that was, that the representative was not bound, whatever view he took of the question, to vacate his seat. But what was the case of a nominated member on a pinching question? Was he not bound et her to vote with his patron or to vacate? The latter was the uniform practice when such circumstances arose That in one case you refuse to pay what some considered a legal debt, whilst there existed no objection to the discharge of other, which might be termed a debt of honour Such a man, when he took his place in that house, came not as the representative of the people, but as the delegate of the He was aware that men of nobleman. the first talen's and strictest integrity were in that way returned, and that in the present state of the representation, they could not from many causes obtain But the sysseats in another manner. tem of his hon. friend had the advantage of affording such men opportunities.— And though it took away twenty nominators, it opened forty places, where they could, from their talents and their character, establish claims to popular support. But it was said, that in that house there were many distinguished officers of the army and the navy, and lawyers (of the latter a great superfluity). who could not obtain seats unless by this mode of nomination. Did not the right hon, gentleman know that some of the the habit of electing some of our naval heroes? Had he not an example before in that house, should, in the longing of

minster. Was it not at this moment re-presented by a noble lo-d (Cochrane) whose great and gallant services entitled and obtained for him the support of his constituents? Had not ford Gardner, and before him lord Hood, been thus returned, standing forward as they did in the face of the people, and supported by that people in consequence of their pro-fessional services? So far as the assertion of the right hon gentleman (Mr. Bourne) applied to naval heroes, his statement completely fell to the ground There had failen from his noble friend (lord Mil on) certain observations which he had heard with surprize. His noble friend had stated that at popular election; the man who could talk he greatest nor sense was sure to succeed. Now, he (lord Milton) had been engaged in a great popular contest, in which character was opposed to character, great na-tural interest to great natural interest, and money to money. The result was in favour of his noble friend, and without feeling inclined to make any invidious comparison, he would ask what could induce the people of Yorkshire to prefer his noble friend to his opponent, but that both lie and his adherents spoke better sense, and exhibited more constitutional principle? In this country the good sense would generally predominate at popular elections, he was convinced, unless some dangerous delusion, in the shape of a religious cry, was artfully raised to conceal some unconstrutional project. It was manifest that in the publie mind there prevailed a great and growing indisposition to that house— (No, no, from many members:)-That such indi-position existed he was persuaded; and he most apprehended that those who did not believe it would not awaken from their delusion until it was too late. It had been generated by acts done in that house during the present and latter sessions of parliament. Many of its decisions had given great disgust, so much, that in their wr-th against that house they would deprive it of those privileges which to a house of communs duly constituted they would freely grant. -The opposers of reform endeavour to deny that it is the wish of the country. They ground the assertion on this, that cople have not petitioned for it .-But they have years ago petitioned, and the reason they did not repeat them was. that they feel disappointed and disgusted with the apostacy of those why once were firm supporters of it. They have found all their petitions for the redress of grievances disregarded; and in that very session they have seen the house of commons refuse to receive the prayers of the people. But it was most rule to believe that they did not wish for reform in their hearts. Its necessity became every day more absolute. Wise coun-cils might do a great deal, but, for complate recovery, in his opinion, a reform in the construction of that house was c . sentially necessary. What has been the fate of other nations who neglected the means of national safety? Did Prusia reform? Did Austria redress the people's grievances? Why has Spain been the theatre of havoc and desolation ?-Were their miseries to be traced to the experiment of reform? Or rather, was it not the effect of the resistance with which their respective governments treated every proposition of redress and amelioration? Had Sicily reformed?— And what, notwithstanding the liberal assistance of Great Britain, will be its fate, unless that government shall be wise enough to accede to the reasonable wishes of the people? Subjugated Enrope has fallen, not because she made rash experiments on her systems of government, but by sanctifying every ubuse, and pertinaciously refusing to accede to the just desires of the people; she destroyed the moral energies, and though she placed arms in the hands of those who ought to be her defenders, there remained nothing of influence over their hearts when brought in contact with the enemy. What was the effect of the derial of reform in Ireland? It was this—that the corrup ions of its parliament became so plaring and so destructive, as to have rendered it necessary to merge i; in the legislature of Great Britain Far better would it have been for the reciprocal happiness of both islands. that the course of reform had been pussued, and that the two independent parliaments had been continued. When the ight hon, gentleman (Mr. Bourne) talk. ed of virtual representation, and its benceficial effects, how was it that he did bat speak one word of the representation of Scotland? (Mear, hear!) Did it exist there? How was it that it escaped his observation? Was it that he knew noth ing of its situation, of its crying grievances upon that subject; or with the skilful adroitness of a dexterous pleader, bu carefully statined from that which must have exposed his fallacious sophistry. --Compensation for boroughs had been alluded to; to it he was decidedly averse. There was not a feature of right connected with such a principle. The thing here was different from that of Ireland, where compensations were made. There it was admitted by the right hon, gentleman who now was at the head of its exwith the union was bought,—(Hear, hear!) Mr. Whithread proceeded to comment upon the mischiefs which must follow from the collusions between the pations of boroughs, and the minist ter-the one bartering his patronage either to gratify his simbition or his avarice; the other the honours of the crewn,

or the money of the people, to acquire

parliamentary support. Suppose some